FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1850. [NO. 1732.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

WATCHES.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the north with a large stock of **WATCHES, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, and MILITARY GOODS**, which he will sell as cheap as they can be purchased in any place north or south, and every thing warranted to be what it is represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER.
Aug. 3, 1850. 31-3m

MACKEREL.

TWENTY-FIVE Barrels New Mackerel, just received, and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
July 23, 1850. 29-tf

HYSON TEA, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

IMPERIAL & OOLONG TEA, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

BURNING FLUID, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

INK.—Maynard & Noyes' superior Black Writing Ink, all sizes. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To the Stockholders in the Cape Fear Bridge Company:

A GENERAL MEETING will be held on Tuesday, August the 13th, at the "Beech Tree Spring," on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about three and a half miles above Fayetteville, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting a suitable location for the construction of the Bridge contemplated by said Company.

D. G. MACRAE, Sec'y.
Aug. 6, 1850. 31-2w

TROY HOTEL.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the friends and patrons of the late Duncan McRae, that the Public House heretofore kept by him in Troy, will be still kept open for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders.

The Rooms and Offices attached to the Hotel are all in good condition, and she hereby assures all who may see proper to give her a call, that she will use unremitting efforts to please and give satisfaction.

Mrs. McRae would further inform those who may see proper to call at her house, that at Court times, and other important public occasions, she will have some suitable and accommodating person to attend to the wants and comfort of her guests.

FRANCES L. McRAE.
Troy, N. C., July 29, 1850. 31-3w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes, the most of which have not been in use only from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which those are situated are not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There are upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary outhouses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves.—Terms shall be low, and payments accommodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow county, N. C., July 22, 1850. 31-4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, for a re-issue of a certificate of twenty one shares of Stock, standing in the name of Hugh Campbell, the original certificate having been lost.

HENRIETTA CAMPBELL,
Adm'x de bonis non of Hugh Campbell.
July 24, 1850. 30-3w

To Gentlemen of the Bar.

IREDELL'S LAW REPORTS, Vol. 10, are now bound, and for sale by the Subscribers. It contains 640 pages, at the reduced price of $5. Vol. 6 Equity will not be completed until after the present Term of the Supreme Court, whose decisions it will contain.

The subscribers are owners of the whole edition of Iredell's Reports after vol. 5 Law and Vol. 3 Equity, which they offer to the Profession at $5 per vol. They have also on hand the earlier volumes of Iredell, forming complete sets of his Reports. And will supply, at short notice, complete sets of the N. C. Reports, 37 vols. (except a volume or two which are out of print,) on the most reasonable terms.

Also, all kinds of Law Books furnished, or procured to order, at reasonable prices.

E. J. HALE & SON.
July 1850.

NEW BOOKS.

OVERMAN on the Manufacture of Iron in all its various Branches, price $5. Booth & Morfit's Encyclopedia of Chemistry, $5. Solly's Syllabus of Lectures on Chemistry, $1 25.—Miss Leslie's Cookery, new Edition, $1. The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion, 75; The Dyer and Color Maker's Companion, 75.

For sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.
June 27, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open at the Bank until the 1st day of September next, on which day the books will be closed. By order of the Board,

WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.
27-2m

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by
D. JOHNSON.
Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d day of September next, the Dwelling House and Lot on Gillespie street, joining John Haigh and others, known as the Fuller Lot,—upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
July 24, 1850. 30ts

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.
Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Sheetings and Yarns.

25 bales Sheetings.
30 " Yarns. For sale at Factory prices by
COOK & TAYLOR
May 27, 1850. 21-tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road under the different names of Miss McNeil and Miss Stewart.

I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for her delivery to me at this place, or Seventy Five Dollars if confined in any Jail in North Carolina, so that I get her again.

WM. McCALL.
Mars' Bluff, S. C., June 19. 15tf

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months, $10
With the Classics, 15
There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.
Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John Eccles, deceased, in room of one lost.

SAMUEL T. HAWLEY, } Executors.
J. W. WRIGHT, }
July 22, 1850. 29-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now opening a heavy stock of FRESH GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Dry Goods, Shoes, Crockery, Glass-ware, and China,

Which, with their usual stock of GROCERIES, contains a greater variety than is usually found in our Establishment. These Goods will be sold at wholesale or retail. Particulars hereafter.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
July 22, 1850. 29tf

Brilliant Lotteries,
FOR AUGUST, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$30,000!
10 Prizes of $4,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 92 for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, August 17, 1850.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of $30,000, 1 Prize of $25,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,815, 10 Prizes of 4,000, 10 of 3,000, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 400, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.		
Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	25 quarters	32 50

BRILLIANT LOTTERY.
Capital Prize $60,000!
$30,000! $20,000! $15,000!
200 PRIZES OF $1,250!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class H, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 24, 1850.
GRAND SCHEME.
1 Prize of $60,000, 1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 11,466, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 10 Prizes of 2,500, 200 Prizes of 1,250, &c. &c.
Tickets $18—Halves $9—Quarters $4 50—Eighths $2 25.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$250 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	125 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	62 50
Ditto	ditto 26 eighths	31 25

$45,000!
$20,000! $10,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 97, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 31, 1850.
14 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 25 Tickets.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 Splendid Prize of $45,000, 1 Prize of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,110, 10 Prizes of 1,250, 22 Prizes of 500, &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$120 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	60 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.
30td-pd]

FISH—Fat Mackerel.

W. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale—
1 barrel No. 1 SALMON.
6 half barrels No. 1 MACKEREL.
20 barrels No. 3 Mackerel.
The quality of this description is said to be much superior to former years.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1850. 29 4w

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.
Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

Woman in Male Attire.—Among the schemes advocated by the female reformers of the present day, there is none more startling than that which aims at the overthrow of distinction in costume of the sexes. As a general thing the reformers either deny the existence of this project, or forbear to advocate it publicly; but the appearance of a pamphlet from the Brussels press, written by Miss H. M. Webber, in which the male attire is bodly and ingeniously recommended as the "most appropriate vesture for single females," removes all doubt upon the subject, and shows conclusively that the scheme is seriously entertained. Miss Webber is a graceful and vigorous writer, and treats her subject with apparent firmness. She adduces authorities to prove that, in early ages, men and women dressed precisely alike; and that the distinction in dress which now exists, was arbitrarily drawn by the male sex, in the tyrannical exercise of power which they derived solely from their greater physical superiority.

Her plan is to restrict girls to their frocks until the completion of their education. Upon their entrance into society they are to dress precisely like males of similar condition, and continue to wear male attire until the day of their marriage. Widows at the end of the mourning season are to resume men's apparel, unless they have determined never to marry again. In effect, they have this as a scheme to distinguish marriageable females from married women and confirmed widows. Regarded in this light it has at least one merit, and may on that account claim the friendly countenance of the bachelor fraternity. It would save them a vast deal of trouble in ascertaining the domestic rank of a new lady acquaintance and prevent them from committing the now common error of falling in love with married women.—*Holden's Magazine.*

Preservation and Restoration of Sight—For Near Sightedness.—Close the eyes and press the fingers gently, from the nose, outward, across the eyes. This flattens the pupil, and thus lengthens or extends the angle of vision. This should be done several times a day, till short-sightedness is overcome.

For Loss of Sight by Age, such as requires magnifying glasses, pass the fingers or towel from the outer corner of the eyes inwardly, above and below the eye-balls, pressing gently against them. This rounds them up, and preserves or restores the sight.

This is not offered as anything new, though it is of incalculable value. Prof. Bronson is going about the country, giving lessons for from $5 to $50, to enable persons to preserve or regain their sight, in the above manner. He claims to be the discoverer of the idea; and it may be original with him. Yet, says the "Phrenological Journal," it was known long before Bronson's birth. The grandfather of a female friend of the editor, practised it fifty years ago, and by its means preserved his sight so as to be able to read fine print when 88 years old; and John Quincy Adams, in conversation with Lawyer Ford, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who wore glasses, told him if he would manipulate his eyes with his fingers, from their external angles inwardly, he would soon be able to dispense with glasses. Ford tried it, and soon restored his sight perfectly, and has since preserved it by the continuance of this practice.

The Hon. R. B. Rhett.—"It may not be known" says the Mobile Herald and Tribune, "that this gentleman is descended, on the paternal side, from an ancestor of the late John Quincy Adams, on the maternal side. A correspondent informs us that the family name of Mr. Rhett is Smith, and that the mother of Mr. Adams bore the same name. Two brothers emigrated to the United States. The one fixed his abode in Massachusetts, the other in South Carolina. These were the ancestors of Messrs. Adams and Rhett."

Advices from Fort Laramie as late as the 21st June state, that up to that time, 35,000 emigrants and 7500 waggons had passed. Not more than 6 or 7000 emigrants were supposed to be behind. There had been considerable sickness among some of the trains, but it was then on the decline. Fights and robberies were of quite frequent occurrence, and had occasioned the loss of several lives. The streams were rapidly rising, and opposed very serious obstacles to the further progress of the trains.

A Cure for the Bite of Venomous Animals.—Immediately on the introduction of the poison, make positive pressure with a tube, of any kind, sufficiently large to encompass the outer edges of the wound.—By this process the superficial circulation is interrupted, and the venom is almost instantaneously excluded from the injured portion of the body. The rule applies to a mosquito bite.

Never suffer your children to require services from others which they can perform for themselves. A strict observance of this rule will be of incalculable advantage to them through every period of life.

The love of a cross woman, they say, is stronger than the love of any other female individual you can start. Like vinegar, the affections of a high-strung woman never spoil. It is the sweet wines that become acidulated, not the sour ones. Remember this, and court accordingly.

TWO GOOD ANECDOTES.

Holden's Magazine for August, for sale by James Chase, 55 Baltimore street, contains the following, and many other good things. Our first extract is from a sketch of Rev. T. P. Hunt, famous south and west as a temperance lecturer.

A small temperance society had been started in a community very much under the control of a rich distiller commonly called "Bill Myers." This man had several sons who had become drunkards on the facilities afforded by their education at home. The whole family was arrayed against the movement, and threatened to break up any meeting called to promote the object. Learning this, Mr. Hunt went to a neighboring district for temperance volunteers for that particular occasion. He then gave out word for a meeting, and at the fixed time found his friends and enemies about equal in numbers. This fact prevented any outbreak, but could not prevent noise.

Mr. Hunt mounted his platform, and by a few sharp anecdotes and witty sayings, soon silenced all noise except the sturdy "Bill Myers." The old Dutchman crying out, "Mishter Hunt, money makes the mare go." To every shot which seemed ready to demolish him, the old fellow presented the one shield, "Mishter Hunt, money makes the mare go."

At last Mr. Hunt stopped and addressed the imperturbable German. "Look here, Bill Myers, you say that money makes the mare go, do you?"

"Yes, dat is just what I say, Mishter Hunt."

"Well, Bill Myers, you own and work a distillery, don't you?" inquired Mr. Hunt.

"Dat ish none of your business, Mishter Hunt. But, den, I ish not ashamed of it. I has got a still, and work it too."

"And you say, 'Money makes the mare go,' do you mean by that, that I have come here to get the money of these people."

"Yes, Mishter Hunt, dat is just what I mean."

"Very well; you work a distillery to make money, and as you say, 'Money makes the mare go,' Bill Myers, bring out your *mare* and I'll bring out mine, and we'll show them together."

By this time the whole assembly was in a titter of delight, and even Myer's followers could not repress their merriment at the evident embarrassment of their oracle. In the meantime, we must premise that Mr. Hunt knew a large number of the drunkards present, and among them the sons of Myers himself.

"Bill Myers, who is that holding himself up by that tree?" inquired Mr. Hunt, pointing to a young man so drunk that he could not stand alone.

The old man started, as if stung by an adder, but was obliged to reply: "Dat ish my son; but what of dat, Mishter Hunt?"

"Good deal of that, Bill Myers, for I guess that *son has been riding your mare*, and *got thrown, too!*"

Here there was a perfect uproar from all parts of the assembly, and as soon as order was restored, Mr. Hunt proceeded, as he pointed to another son:

"Bill Myers, who is that staggering about as if his legs were as weak as potato vines after frost?"

"Well, I suppose dat ish my son, too," replied the old man, with a crest-fallen look.

"He has been riding your mare, too, and got a tumble!"

At this point the old man put up both hands in a most imploring manner, and exclaimed: "Now Mishter Hunt, if you won't say any more, I will be still."

This announcement was received with a roar of applause and laughter, and from that moment Mr. Hunt had all the ground to himself.

The next is from "The country in Chunks."

Paddy, attending a "Broad brim" convention for the first time, was much astonished and puzzled withal at the manner of worship. Having been told that the better "brethren spake even as they were moved by the Spirit," he watched the proceedings with increasing disgust for their "haythen way of worship," till one young Quaker rose and commenced solemnly;—

"Brethren, I have married"—

"The devil he hev!" interrupted Pat—Quaker sat down in confusion, but the spirit moving Pat no further the young man mustered courage and broke ground again:—

"Brethren, I have married a daughter of the Lord"—

"The divil ye hev that!" said Pat, "but it'll be a long, long while before iver ye'll see *your father-in-law!*"

Cool.—We have read of many wonderful instances of coolness and sang froid exhibited by individuals on trying occasions, and have been surprised to see how the soul could bear up against the most crushing blows of adversity, and in the hour of sudden and bitter disappointment; but decidedly the "iciest" specimen of nonchalance under affliction that we have met with during the present hot season, is the following incident:

A love-smitten professor in one of our colleges, after conversing awhile with his dulcinea on the interesting topic of matrimony, concluded at last with a declaration, and put the emphatic question of—

"Will you have me?"

"I am sorry to disappoint you," replied the lady, "and hope my refusal will not give you pain. But I must answer no."

"Well, well, that will do, madam," said her philosophical lover, "and now *suppose we change the subject.*"

"Och, an' what's your honor agoin' to give me, seein' as it's myself that saved yer honor's house from burning to ashes entirely?" "How so, Pat?" "An' sure, when it cotched afire wasn't I the second one that hollered fire first?"

If wisdom's ways you wisely seek,
Five things observe with care,
Of whom you speak—to whom you speak—
And how—and when—and where.

SPEECH OF MR. BADGER,

On Mr. Foote's Proposition to divide California.

IN SENATE,—August 2.

Mr. Badger. I do not propose, Mr. President, to add an obituary notice to those that have been already delivered in the chamber upon the *late* bill for the admission of California, and for other purposes, nor to enter at all into the investigation as to the mode of treatment pursued with it, or to inquire whether its untimely death is really to be attributed to the mistaken administration of remedies by its friends, or to the infusion of poisonous matter into it by its enemies; but as the yeas and nays have been called for upon the amendment, and have been ordered by the Senate, and as I shall give a vote upon the amendment contrary to my individual wishes and opinion often expressed in conversation with my friends, I desire to bring to the consideration of the Senate as briefly as I can, and yet so that they may be distinctly understood, the reasons which will govern me in giving that vote.

The present amendment, Mr. President, if I understand it aright, proposes to take from California, which this bill will admit as a State, a certain portion of the territory included within the boundaries established for that State by herself. Now, sir, I wish, in the first place, to say that, for myself, I much prefer California, if admitted at all, admitted with the whole extent of boundary which she claims. I prefer it because, if we are to have a free State upon the Pacific, without any arrangement of compromise or compensation, it is far better to have one than two free States there; and, although I know that if the State of California be admitted with unmutilated dimensions, it is competent for Congress, with the consent of that State, at any time to establish another within her limits, and though I think it very probable, at no distant day, that that result will be produced, yet, sir, it is obvious, at least it seems obvious to my mind, that, by admitting the State of California with a portion of territory cut off as proposed by this bill, we shall invite, encourage, and at once precipitate upon ourselves the establishment of another free State upon the Pacific.

But further, Mr. President, I am not desirous of adding to the number of these States, whether the addition be of free or of slaveholding States. I look upon it as a great calamity, that the country should be placed in a situation which makes it necessary that other States shall be admitted into the Union. I think the value of a place in this Union is in the inverse ratio of the number of States that compose it: the smaller the number the greater the honor, the power, the influence, the relative strength in the Union of the different members that compose it; and, if my own wishes could prevail, there should never be another State added to it from this day forth to the end of time.

But, sir, upon this, as upon every other subject, I desire to act like a practical man, looking at the condition of things in which the country is placed—considering not what is the desirable merely, but what is the practicable; not what would be the best in itself, but what is best relatively, by being a less evil than another. Hopeless, therefore, entirely hopeless, in the possible accomplishment of what I desire, of having the number of these States fixed—fixed at present and forever—the question which is presented for consideration in this amendment as affecting this bill offers, I think, this alternative; to admit one State upon the Pacific, with a possibility or a probability that another will soon be there, or to admit one State upon the Pacific, with a provision in the very bill for her admission which almost necessarily and certainly draws after it the admission of another. This, Mr. President, is the view which I have taken, both as a southern man and as an American—considering both what I would desire for that portion of the country in which I live and from which I come, and what I would desire in that far higher and nobler sense—considering myself a citizen of this great American republic. In either view, I myself greatly prefer, if California is to be admitted, that she should be admitted with the whole of her boundaries—the larger the better for me. But, looking at this matter as a practical man, and in reference to other considerations, I am not disposed to persist in the view of the subject which strikes me as being in itself the best. Southern gentlemen here think that if California is admitted—if California comes into the Union by a separate and independent measure, that admission will be more acceptable to the people of the South, to the southern country generally, if she comes in shorn of her vast size and present dimensions. Well, if so—if any considerable body of people will be pleased by that arrangement—if it will tend to make the southern portion of this Union either better satisfied or less discontented with whatever may be the issue of the proceedings of this session of Congress—I set no such value upon my own opinion upon that subject, and by no means esteem so highly what seems to me to be on the whole the best, as to refuse to concur in such an amendment. Gentlemen have expressed the opinion that the admission of California—the simple admission of California by itself, or the passage of the Wilmot Proviso in a territorial bill—the abolition of slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia—one or all—will produce a spirit which will or may lead to forcible resistance in some one or more of the southern States. If they have such an opinion with regard to the effect of the admission of California without a diminution of her size, it affords to them, of course, still higher motives for pressing the reduction now before the Senate. I do not undertake to refer at all to what may be the state of opinion upon that subject in any other portion of this Union than that State one of whose representatives on this floor I am. One or two senators yesterday—I think the senator from Virginia, [Mr. Mason]—without naming North Carolina particularly, by a general description, seemed to include her among those States which have, by some public action, or in some other authentic manner, determined upon resistance to some or all of these measures. Now, repeating what I have had occasion to say heretofore, and what has been several times said by other gentlemen, that I claim no right as a senator here to consider or decide in that character, or as an individual of my State, when or how, or for what reasons, or under what circumstances, or with what measure of resistance any of the proceedings of this government will be met, I still must say that no gentleman is authorized, by any public action which has taken place in North Carolina, to pronounce that she in her capacity as a State, or her people as a collective mass of individuals, have at any time resolved or intimated that upon the adoption of any or all of these measures they would resort to any opposition, either directly or indirectly, threatening the dissolution of this Union. I presented last session to the Senate resolutions adopted by the legislature of my State, concerning these slavery questions, and they were printed. I beg the indulgence of the Senate while, in order to make myself understood, I read certain of these resolutions.

3. *Resolved*, That we view with deep concern and alarm the constant aggressions on the rights of the slaveholder by certain reckless politicians of the North; and that the recent proceedings of Congress on the subject of slavery are fraught with mischief, well calculated to disturb the peace of our country, and should call forth the earnest and prompt disapprobation of every friend of the Union.

4. *Resolved*, That the enactment of any law by Congress, which shall abolish slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia, or shall directly or indirectly deprive the citizens of any of the States of the right of emigrating with their slave property into any of the Territories of the United States, and of exercising ownership over the same while in said Territories, will be an act not only of gross injustice and wrong, but the exercise of power contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the constitution, and never contemplated by the framers thereof.

5. *Resolved*, That while we do not intend hereby to be understood as conceding that Congress has the power under the constitution to enact a law prohibiting slavery in any portion of the Territories of the United States, yet, for the sake of preserving the peace and promoting the perpetuity of the Union, we are willing that the basis of the Missouri Compromise should be adopted in reference to the recently acquired Territories of New Mexico and California, by extending the line then agreed upon to the Pacific ocean.

6. *Resolved*, That we believe the people of North Carolina of all parties are devotedly attached to the Union of the States; that they regard it as a main pillar in the edifice of real independence; the support of tranquility at home, of peace abroad, of safety, of prosperity, and of that very liberty they so highly prize; that they cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, and that they watch for its preservation with jealous anxiety; that they believe it is the duty of their public servants to discountenance whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can *in any event* be abandoned, and to repel indignantly every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

Now, I say that though the legislature of North Carolina have spoken, as they had a right to speak, the feelings and opinions which they entertained and cherished upon these vexed and devoted subjects—have spoken them in manly, distinct, and fearless terms—that legislature has not only given no countenance to the idea that they would consider any or all of the measures against which they protest as the grounds for dissolving or for weakening this Union by any act of theirs, but they have, by their concluding resolution, expressed, on the contrary, in language unmistakeable—they have declared—that that Union is not to be looked upon as "*in any event* to be abandoned." And whatever deduction is to be made from the force of that broad and comprehensive experience, "in ANY event" it is certain that, in their view, neither of the previous measures against which they protested as unjust and oppressive would constitute an event to justify an abandonment of the Union. It is as clear and undeniable as any conclusion of a well-formed syllogism that the legislature of North Carolina have declared this: "we protest against what we deem a spirit of aggression and injustice; we shall view certain acts of legislation on the part of the Congress of the United States as unjust, and as contrary to the true spirit of the constitution, as not designed or looked to by the framers of it; but, unjust as they are, contrary, as we believe them to be, to the true and proper spirit in which the government should be administered, neither, either separately or all put together, would furnish an event in which this Union ought to be abandoned."

That is the sentiment, clear and unmistakeable. I have heard this subject alluded to often. I have heard observations made, implying that, by some action or acts, the State which I have the honor to represent here had pledged herself in some mode or form to take some action directly tending or indirectly looking to a dissolution. I have long desired to put this matter right before the Senate and the country. I have availed myself of the present opportunity to do it. It seems to be fit, proper, and germane to the subject now under consideration.

I have said that no one is authorized to pronounce for the State of North Carolina that this legislation would produce any such results as I have referred to. I go further. I believe—I do not propose to speak the voice of North Carolina upon that subject—I give my own opinion, and but my own opinion, just for what that opinion is worth, independent of these resolutions—nay, I have no doubt that the people of North Carolina will refuse, for any such cause, to embark in any proceedings which, either directly or indirectly, look or tend to a dissolution of the Union. That is my clear and decided opinion. In the first place, strong as our opinions are upon this subject—looking with a degree of abhorrence, which I want language to express, upon movements that have been made in reference to this delicate and much-agitated slavery subject—feeling as I do, as a southern man, that we have much to complain of in our friends upon this floor, who have been unwilling to make the smallest sacrifice, not of principle, but the smallest sacrifice of pride, the smallest sacrifice of anything, for the purpose of yielding the smallest boon that men have ever asked from their equals—yet, looking upon this conduct as I do, as I cannot but look at it, I say that, in my judgment, it constitutes no case to justify, excuse, or palliate a measure calculated to put this Union in jeopardy. When I speak about the dissolution of this Union, I do not consider myself as arguing about the dissolving of a contract for the building of a house, or the supply of so many thousands of shingles, of a mercantile partnership to transact business for the pecuniary benefit of the partners—I do not consider it as a question of dissolving a confederacy, as it is emphatically called so often upon this floor—I do not look upon this Union as a confederacy, a league. From the day that the constitution of the United States was formed, it became a union of government. The constitution is a constitution of government, and not a confederacy in any proper and just sense of that term. The constitution speaks of our connexion not as a confederacy, but as a Union, and of itself not as articles of a league between the States, but as a constitution established by the people. Ours is a national Union, consummated by a constitution into a national government. When I am thinking or speaking about the causes which will justify a movement for the purpose of dissolving such a Union under such a government, I consider myself as bound to make out a case which would justify my resistance to the State government under which I live. It must be a case of abuse, of oppression so great as not only shall the just and reasonable limits of power be overpassed, but the consequence of submission must be more intolerable than that which attends resistance. When we look abroad upon this country, I cannot consider the dissolution of this Union otherwise than as an event fraught with the most frightful consequences to the people of every portion, and to the people of my own, followed with inevitable and irredeemable ruin. That is my opinion—that is my settled conviction.

Now, sir, whatever are my views, sentiments, and opinions with regard to the proposition of allowing us to diffuse our slaves over any territory belonging to the United States, they have been before expressed in the Senate, and I do not propose to recapitulate what I have said. It is clear and demonstrable—so at least it seems to me—that the true duty of every man connected with this government as a patriot, as a Christian, as a humane man, as a friend to the African race—and I admit no man to be a better friend to that race than I am—it is the duty of every such man, in my judgment, to permit the diffusion of slave population wherever the climate and mode of cultivation will permit its profitable employment. But to speak to me personally as an individual, to appeal to my judgment as a man about taking measures any way, under any circumstances looking to a dissolution of this Union, because we are not at liberty to carry slaves to California, New Mexico, or to Utah, why, there seems to be no proportion under Heaven between the small, almost undiscernible premises and the vast and portentous conclusions. I wish gentlemen here would think of the matter differently; but they do not. They take up this idea: slavery is an evil; it is a great evil; it is a physical evil; it is a moral evil. Therefore, as soon as possible, we must bring about the abolition of it—must at once adopt measures for that end, or at any rate promptly prevent the extension of its area. This is the whole argument? And how does it stand? Why, when gentlemen express these views, and urge the conduct founded upon them, one might suppose them speaking of a world where evils had been heretofore unknown, where everything had been in harmonious order in the moral and physcial state; and suddenly this one single evil had fallen among us to disturb our peaceful condition; and we need but to eradicate it, and restore ourselves at once to universal happiness and virtue! But it is not so. We live, and ever have lived, but for a brief space, in the midst of evils necessary, which cannot and ought not to be at once removed. Physical pain is an evil. But yet do we not know that, without looking at the higher moral purposes which it is made to serve, the moment we consider man as a mortal being, subject to various diseases which produce death, if not met by proper remedies, but which may relieve, by their timely application and regard, pain, as in truth it is—the sensation by which nature warns us of the existence of disease, and points out its locality—the whole character of the subject is changed, and what is in itself undeniably an evil, becomes, under the circumstances, an evil, and necessary to protect us from a greater, and therefore relatively a good? The necessity of labor—that man should be obliged to work to-day that he may eat to-morrow—is, in itself, an evil. We know that it is an evil, because the necessity of it was first pronounced upon man as a punishment for transgression. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."—A curse—a punishment—yet not merely penal, but remedial also. For does not every one see that though in itself an evil, yet, in the actual moral condition of man, it is an evil necessary to prevent far greater, and therefore a blessing?—since we must all perceive that if man, with his present passions and corrupted nature, were turned loose in a world producing spontaneously everything to maintain his strength and gratify his appetites, he would be a monster of revolting crimes and misery; and therefore this necessity of labor. Is it not so with everything, or nearly everything? It was very well said by the Senator from Louisiana, [Mr. Soule,] a few days ago, that government was an evil. It is true all government is an evil. That one man

or twenty men should be authorized to exercise authority over another man as good as themselves was an evil. We know it is in itself an evil. The first institution of any sanction of government upon this earth was a curse pronounced upon Eve: "Thy desire shall be unto thine husband: he shall rule over thee." Before that there was no such authority upon this earth. They lived perfectly equal. All government is an evil. The best of government in itself is an evil, because it involves the control of one man over another. But does not everybody know that such as man is, there must be government to prevent the most frightful crimes and consequences, the most destructive to everything that is excellent, virtuous and desirable upon earth? And this government, in itself an evil, because an evil necessary to prevent worse, becomes a good. We all look upon arbitrary and absolute government as specially an evil, and yet every man knows that even that may be a blessing. If a people are in such a state and circumstances as to be totally unfit to govern themselves, it is far better that they should be governed by one man than be left without any government at all. That is undoubted.

Again, to refer to another instance: polygamy is an evil, undoubtedly an evil, because contrary to the original institution of marriage by God himself. It is an evil existing amongst a large portion of mankind, and has existed from the earliest times.

Now, what is the course of our friends, reasoning upon their principles upon this evil of slavery? Why it must be eradicated; it must be no further diffused; it must not be treated as you would treat aught else; it must not be gently handled, but instantly extirpated, or forcibly circumscribed.

Is there any justice in this reasoning? Would it be applied to other objects?—Why, sir, this very case of polygamy and divorce to which I have referred existed for hundreds of years under a government established by God himself. It was tolerated; and we have authority for saying it was allowed and tolerated on account only of the hardness of heart of the people for which that government was established. Even in the view of Omnipotence, it was better to permit for hundreds of years the breach of his own institutions, by which one man and one woman were to be united together as man and wife, and for life, than to interfere by law, and restrain the people from habits and usages to which they had been so long accustomed and were so devoted. It is not too much to say, that it was seen by Him to be impossible, without a miraculous interposition, inconsistent with His designs for the government of free and moral agents, suddenly to change the habits and character of that people. He could not therefore do it without sacrificing the ends for which that government was established.

Now, Mr. President, it is said that slavery is in itself an evil. Be it so. Does it follow that it is to be removed? Are we about to set up our rash judgments, and maintain that we cannot endure for an hour what Heaven itself endured under the Jewish theocracy for hundreds of years? When it was said by our Saviour to him who had a withered hand, "Stretch forth thy hand," and he stretched it forth whole, a miraculous power produced health, strength, and restoration. But what should we say if a miserable emperic, seeing that same withered hand, and pronouncing that a withered hand was an evil, and ought to be removed, had, by violent manipulations, forced it to its former length? The result would be seen of this insane folly in the ruptured vessels, and in the agony of the unhappy sufferer.

Sir, I hold myself to be as decided a friend to the African race as any man in America, and I undertake to lay down two propositions with regard to them as they exist in this country: The first is, that there are no three millions of Africans upon the face of the globe who are either physically, morally, or intellectually in as good a condition as the three millions of slaves in the United States. The second is, that there is no man of sense in America, who knows anything about their condition and the condition of the country, who believes that their circumstances would be better, or rather would not be infinitely worse, were they now emancipated. Then, what are we to do? Here is the problem to be worked out. My own judgment is, that the true policy of government and people, the true course to be pursued by Christian men, acting in accordance with what we have seen developed in the Divine procedure in the past history of the world, is to allow this institution, which God has permitted, for some great and good purpose, to be transmitted to our shores, to diffuse itself where climate and soil invite it—to behave with humanity and consideration to those dependent upon our power, and trust to that wisdom which overrules all things to discover to us or our posterity how it is to be made productive of higher if not of the highest good. In the mean time any unwise tampering with it is, in my judgment, a proof either of presumptuous ignorance or of great disregard of the well-being of the community.

Let me here repeat what was said, and so well said, by the honorable senator from Louisiana, [Mr. Soule,] that, when we speak of property in slaves, we do not speak in the same sense as we do when we speak of property in horses and in cattle. We do not mean property, in the absolute sense of the term, as excluding all consideration for the subject of that property, except as a thing. Property, in that sense, is not applicable to the nature of the case. We acknowledge our relative duties. We recognise the slave as a fellow-being, inferior in social condition, but yet our fellow-creature.

I do not doubt at all that there is an obligation on every community where this institution exists, when the period shall come in which these restraints can be lessened, more or less, with advantage to the parties who are under them, and without injury to those who have the control—when it can be done so as to produce real and true good—to make that relaxation; just as I believe it to be the duty of the Emperor of Russia, so far and so soon as his people are sufficiently advanced to be capable of taking part in governing themselves, to modify or surrender that supreme and despotic authority which he now exercises over them; but it is sufficient for us to say, that that time has not yet come, and cannot yet be foreseen. The time has not come when even initiatory and prospective measures can be looked to. We must, therefore, leave the present generation to struggle on with the difficulties, whatever they may be, that are incident to their position, trusting—for everything depends, in this respect, upon a higher and a wiser foresight than ours—trusting that in the future, perhaps, probably in the far distant future, good may be worked out of this institution more than commensurate with all its present evil.

Now, Mr. President, although I have these views—although I entertain them strongly—although I feel deeply what I think is an unauthorized disposition to tamper, with or without improper designs, with our domestic institution of slavery—it is my deliberate opinion that no measures now accomplished or now threatened can furnish justifiable, reasonable, or excusable grounds for taking any measures of resistance calculated to lead to a dissolution of the Union. But, sir, there is this I will say: there is a mode of resistance which no man will resort to more cheerfully than I; it is a constitutional resistance; it is standing upon the platform laid down by the honorable senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Clay,] of remaining in the Union, and fighting for our rights in the Union.

Now, how are we to do it? It happens, fortunately for us, that although taking the whole country, we are, on the slavery question, in a minority, there are some cases of legislation in which our northern friends have got a deep interest—in which we are not entirely insignificant. Our friends of the North are exceedingly anxious to have some remedial measures, such as will help their manufactories, and brighten the prospects of their languishing operatives, and give renewed prosperity and happiness to their formerly prosperous and thriving people. Well, sir, I am one of those who believe in the absolute power of Congress over this whole subject. I believe Congress has the power to establish prohibitory, protective, or any duties that Congress may choose. I believe, also, that it is right and proper, when no other considerations intervene, to use that power so as to give the industrial pursuits of this country a decided advantage over the industrial pursuits of every other country. Now, here were my friend from New Jersey [Mr. Miller] and my friend from Rhode Island [Mr. Greene] not long since presenting petitions, in which are strongly depicted the sufferings of their portions of the country for want of adequate protection, and Congress is earnestly called to their relief.

Now, sir, my mode of contending for our rights is a very simple one. It wants the aid of no Nashville Convention, no Southern Convention, no amount of armed men, no disunion, no secession. We just stand right here, and ask for and enforce our reasonable claims. What have we asked of our northern friends; and how have we asked it? We have used—certainly I have used—no language either of defiance or even of demand. We have been content earnestly and affectionately to ask—yes, to entreat, not insolently to dictate or require. We have said, do not wantonly do what you know will be regarded amongst us as affrontful, unkind; do not apply to these Territories the Wilmot Proviso. You can have no motive to apply it, unless it is a paltry pride, which leads you to persevere, at all hazards, in what you have once purposed—the simple willingness to offer an affront because you have the power to offer it. There is nothing of value to be accomplished by it, no result to be produced—none in the world. Ours has been simply asking, on the part of men who can hold out no longer, to be permitted to march out of their fortifications with their side-arms and their flag flying. What has, so far, been the answer—the answer in effect? Surrender at discretion: we care not for your feelings. It is no motive for our action that you have a sensitiveness upon this subject, and that which will offend you is unimportant to us; we will have the Wilmot Proviso; we will vote for it; we will vote for no bill without it.

The senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Davis] candidly avowed his reason for being opposed to the Compromise bill to be that it did not contain the Wilmot Proviso. It was not the combination of subjects in the bill, it was not the undiscoverable insult to California in putting her alongside of New Mexico and Utah, which dictated his opposition, but the want of the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, (in his seat.) I did not say that that was my only ground of objection to the bill.

Mr. Badger. Not the only ground; but the honorable senator said that that was with him a sufficient ground. Now, sir, beyond this omission of a useless and amongst southern men offensive Proviso, we have asked only a good and effectual law for the surrender of fugitive slaves—a measure which the constitution makes a clear and imperative duty—a measure which no man can refuse us without utter disregard of our rights and of constitutional obligations.

Well, then, sir, if they will persist in refusing these most moderate claims—if they will not listen to our remonstrances, but will, from motives of real or affected humanity, disregard the injunctions of the constitution, and in the wantonness of power insist on unnecessary and offensive legislation, what remedy have we?—or have we any? *Nous verrons*, as a celebrated editor is or was in the habit, of saying. Sir, our course under such circumstances is plain. When their applications come into this chamber for relief and assistance for their suffering manufactures—when they present to us an account of the discharge of workmen and the closing of work-shops, the drooping of all their industrial pursuits—I will, so far as I am concerned, resist all their applications and reject their petitions. They will be addressed not to unwilling ears, but to ears reluctantly though sternly closed to their appeal by a sense of justice, necessity, and self-protection. Yes, sir; though every manufactory in the North should be stopped, though her whole industrial pursuits should be withered, though her streets should be filled with sturdy beggars, and her asylums and her poor-houses should everywhere be filled, her public and private charities oppressed and overburdened, and though the remedy lay in my single vote, that vote should not be given. Not, Mr. President, (God forbid it!) that I should rejoice to look upon their sufferings—not that I wish to mar their prosperity, or that I would deny relief if there were any other possible means by which we could contend for reasonable claims, for just consideration. Reason they reject; persuasion and entreaty they spurn; they answer our claims with their notions, with sentimentality; they treat with scorn our opinions, and judgment, and wishes, and feelings. What, then, is left to us, or at least to me? I hold myself as having no right to go out of the Union—no right to destroy it—and I have no wish, if I had the right, to do so. Then I must stay here, and, by such means as the constitution has put in my hands, endeavor to bring our northern friends to a pause for reflection. Though on this slavery matter they are with a numerical majority in this Union, they cannot protect their industry without Southern help. And where will they get it, if southern whig senators refuse it, according to the intimation of the senator from Georgia [Mr. Berrien] the other day, and according to what I say now, what I am authorised, I think, to say for my colleague, and what, though not particularly authorised, I have no doubt I may be permitted to say for my other honorable friend from Georgia, now in my eye, [Mr. Dawson?] If we give them no assistance, can you tell us how they will reanimate their interests and restore again those once glorious palaces of labor in which wealth and prosperity had made their abode, and from which this wealth and prosperity spread over their whole country. They throw us back upon the necessity of refusing them our aid, if they persist in their course. I envy not their prosperity; God knows I do not. I glory in it, and in that noble enterprise which sought out and built it up. But for the duty, the hard duty upon me of using this only legal means of defence and resistance, I would stand ready at all times to help them forward in their career, in a just and reasonable way, which, whilst it builds up themselves, may be giving strength and vigor to our common country.

Mr. President, I do not state what I would do as a threat. Not at all. In the language of my honorable friend from Virginia, [Mr. Mason,] speaking some time ago respecting the State he represents, I simply "declare a *resolved* purpose."

Mr. President, as well from the resolutions of our Legislature, which I have read to the Senate, as from the view I have offered of the propriety of things, in which I hope to find a cordial support at home, I believe and deem it proper and correct to affirm that North Carolina will not be found disposed, upon any occasion which is even remotely probable, to look either directly or indirectly to the dissolution of the Union. If I am mistaken, still, sir, here occupying a position as a senator of the United States, I must act upon every subject which comes before me upon my own deliberate judgment. I acknowledge the right of no man or set of men to command or authoritatively direct my conduct, whether they are the legislature or even the people of the State I represent. Whatever respect is due—and great and profound respect is due to their opinions and judgment, and however important an element for consideration that opinion and judgment constitute—still my own conscience and my own understanding must always ultimately rule my own conduct, whenever these come into irreconcilable conflict with the opinions and judgment of others.

One word more, Mr. President, and I will cease to trespass upon the Senate. There is another capacity—the capacity of an individual—in which I wish to say a word or two about my views of the obligations resting upon me. Every gentleman must entertain and act upon his own opinions. I undertake to arraign none. I acknowledge in each a right to entertain, to express, and to act upon his own opinions; I claim only the same privilege for myself. Now, sir, with regard to the obligations under which I stand to the government of the United States, I entertain views widely different from, if not directly opposite to, those intimated by the senator from Virginia [Mr. Mason] and the senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Butler.] Sir, I was born a citizen of the United States—the first breath I drew was as a citizen owing allegiance to the United States. I did not come into this world as a citizen of North Carolina only, and have my allegiance transferred by her act to the United States. I was born a citizen of the United States; I owe allegiance to the United States. The United States is my country, and the government of the United States the government of my country. I acknowledge no more a power of disposing of the obligations I have undertaken to discharge to that country and that government, and which I hope I shall endeavor to fulfil—I acknowledge, I say, no more authority in the State of North Carolina to dispose of that obligation than in the State of Virginia or the State of New Hampshire to do it. If the State of North Carolina had not united herself with the other States of the Union under the constitution—if she had chosen to remain, in the absolute sense, an independent sovereignty, I would have owed allegiance to her, and to her alone; but she thought proper to ratify the constitution of the United States, by which the whole state of the case was altered. That constitution is not a mere confederacy—it is a union; it forms a constitutional government, and I owe a paramount allegiance to that government. Why, sir, is not the constitution express to that effect? Surely it is; and the very form of the oath prescribed for public officers by the State of North Carolina, immediately after her acceptance of the constitution, declares authoritatively the sense in which she understood the obligation to the new government. By that oath she taught me, when under her laws I took it, on my admission to the bar, that the authority of the United States is supreme and hers subordinate. By that oath I bound myself to support her constitution, only when not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States. I was sworn to support the constitution of the United States unreservedly, and without exception or qualification. Therefore, Mr. President, without undertaking to determine what influences the views and sentiments of the people of my own State might have upon my own judgment as to the propriety of any particular course—for certainly the general opinion of the State in which a man lives is entitled to great weight and influence, and to have considerable effect upon him—I must say that I acknowledge no right in the legislature of North Carolina to exercise the Papal authority of absolving me from my oath, or to transfer my allegiance—that turns me over to Barbary from the U. States, and make me simply a citizen of hers. Therefore I should hold myself at liberty—yes, bound by every consideration of duty to myself and country, by that integrity which binds me to maintain and fulfil the oath I have taken—to consider for myself, under any supposed circumstances, whether a case existed of unmitigated oppression, or of dangerous and obstinate usurpation, which constitutes a known and understood exception from the general duty of submission to a government, and justifies the oppressed in falling back upon the natural right of resistance and self preservation. To my own State I owe love; I owe obedience, but not a blind and unlimited obedience. I owe her a large, and grateful, and devoted attachment. She has generously honored and advanced me beyond any merits of my own, and has thereby added force to the claims which she always had upon me as her native-born son, whose ancestors on one side, for four generations, have lived and died upon her soil. Sir, I acknowledge these claims. I feel all that grateful and devoted attachment, and I hope to be ever ready to prove it by more than words. But I cannot forget that she is but one State of the Union, and that the whole Union is my country. These are my sentiments, and upon these I must act until, by adequate reasons, I am induced to change them. Hence you will perceive, Mr. President, that, looking upon the subject in the light I do, holding a supreme allegiance to be due to the United States, disowning all right, under the constitution, of secession, and perceiving no reason in any proposed disposition of these questions to justify or excuse disunion or any form of revolutionary resistance, I have but one mode of defence—but one mode of resistance—but one remedy. That I have mentioned. It is legal, constitutional, orderly, and, applied as I propose, it is just and fair. With regard to the pending amendment, as I have already indicated, I would prefer California in her full size; but if gentlemen think—if gentlemen representing southern constituencies think—it will be more acceptable to their people to have California admitted with mutilated limits, and to have a territorial government established upon that portion of the territory which may be withdrawn from her jurisdiction, I am ready to vote for it. I do not think it is a matter of great importance. I think the only effect will be that we shall have two free States upon the Pacific sooner than we would by admitting California with her present boundaries. That is the difference. I shall vote for the amendment, but am personally not solicitous about its success or failure.

Webster on Mann.—The Boston Bee has the following from its Washington correspondent:

A gentleman of this city, having read Mr. Horace Mann's last letter, wrote thus to Mr. Webster:

"My dear Sir—Mr. Mann has written another letter, but I pray you to take no notice of it. Let him rail unanswered."

To which Mr. Webster replied—

"Washington, July 27, 1850.

"My dear Sir—Make yourself quite easy; I shall not answer Mr. Horace Mann's railing. St. Jude writes, that when Michael, the Arch angel, contended with the devil about the body of Moses, he did not bring against him a railing accusation.

Archbishop Tillotson remarks, that, in this particular, the Arch angel acted quite prudently, as he knew that in a contest of *railing*, the devil would be too hard for him. Yours always, truly,

DANIEL WEBSTER."

Hon. Howell Cobb.—The Southern Banner contains a letter from Mr. Speaker Cobb, to W. H. Hull, Esq., of Athens, (Geo.) in which he expresses his preference for the Compromise Bill of the Senate over any other plan as yet suggested for the adjustment of the question.

U. S. Mint.—The following is the amount of gold deposits received in July, 1850, at the United States Mint, in Philadelphia,

	$2,600,000 00
Coinage of gold same period,	1,927,835 60
Silver deposits,	40,837 14
Silver coinage,	24,350 00
Copper "	1,236 05
Amount of gold deposits received in 1850,	$13,791,210 00
Amount of gold coinage,	12,669,466 50
Am't silver deposits re'd in 1850,	286,342 62
" " coinage in 1850,	224,037 14
" copper " "	8,183 90
Total amount of California gold received at the Philadelphia Mint,	$18,350,006 00
Do. at Branch Mint, N. Orleans,	2,584,310 00

Newspaper in Salem.—It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper that Messrs. Blum & Son propose to publish a newspaper in Salem. Our friends have the taste and the facilities for conducting a clever paper, and we shall be pleased at their success.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In relation to the Texan Boundary.

To the Senate and
House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to the two houses of Congress a letter from his excellency the governor of Texas, dated on the 14th day of June last, addressed to the late President of the United States, which, not having been answered by him, came to my hands on his death; and I also transmit a copy of the answer which I have felt it to be my duty to cause to be made to that communication.

Congress will perceive that the governor of Texas officially states that, by authority of the legislature of that State, he despatched a special commissioner with full power and instructions to extend the civil jurisdiction of the State over the unorganized counties of El Paso, Worth, Presidio, and Santa Fe, situated on its northwestern limits.

He proceeds to say that the commissioner had reported to him, in an official form, that the military officers employed in the service of the United States, stationed at Santa Fe, interposed adversely with the inhabitants to the fulfillment of his object in favor of the establishment of a separate State government east of the Rio Grande, and within the rightful limits of the State of Texas. These four counties, which Texas thus proposes to establish and organise as being within her own jurisdiction, extend over the whole of the territory east of the Rio Grande, which has heretofore been regarded as an essential and integrant part of the department of New Mexico, and actually governed and possessed by her people until conquered and severed from the republic of Mexico by the American arms.

The legislature of Texas has been called together by her governor for the purpose, as it is understood, of maintaining her claim to the territory east of the Rio Grande, and of establishing over it her own jurisdiction and her own laws by force.

These proceedings of Texas may well arrest the attention of all branches of the government of the United States; and I rejoice that they occur while the Congress is yet in session. It is, I fear, far from being impossible that, in consequence of these proceedings of Texas, a crisis may be brought on which will summon the two houses of Congress—and still more emphatically the executive government—to an immediate readiness for the performance of their respective duties.

By the constitution of the United States, the President is constituted commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. The constitution declares, also, that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and that he shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the State of the Union.

Congress has power by the constitution, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union; and suitable and appropriate acts of Congress have been passed, as well for providing for calling forth the militia as for placing other suitable and efficient means in the hands of the President to enable him to discharge the constitutional functions of his office.

The second section of the act of the 28th February, 1795, declares that whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or their execution obstructed in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or the power vested in the marshals, the President may call forth the militia, as far as may be necessary, to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

By the act of March 3, 1807, it is provided that in all cases of obstruction to the laws either of the United States or any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President to call forth the militia for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ, for the same purpose, such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary.

These several enactments are now in full force; so that if the laws of the United States are opposed or obstructed, in any State or Territory, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the judicial or civil authorities, it becomes a case in which it is the duty of the President either to call out the militia or to employ the military and naval force of the United States, or to do both, if, in his judgment, the exigency of the occasion shall so require, for the purpose of suppressing such combinations. The constitutional duty of the President is plain and peremptory, and the authority vested in him by law for its performance clear and ample.

Texas is a State, authorized to maintain her own laws, so far as they are not repugnant to the constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States, to suppress insurrections against her authority, and to punish those who may commit treason against the State, according to the forms provided by her own constitution and her own laws.

But all this power is local, and confined entirely within the limits of Texas herself. She can possibly confer no authority which can be lawfully exercised beyond her own boundaries.

All this is plain, and hardly needs argument or elucidation. If Texas militia, therefore, march into any one of the other States, or into any Territory of the United States, there to execute or enforce any law of Texas, they become at that moment trespassers; they are no longer under the protection of any lawful authority, and are to be regarded merely as intruders; and if within such State or Territory they obstruct any law of the United States, either by power of arms or mere power of numbers, constituting such a combination as is too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, the President of the United States has no option left to him, but is bound to obey the solemn injunction of the constitution, and exercise the high powers vested in him by that instrument and by the acts of Congress.

Or if any civil *posse*, armed or unarmed, enter into any Territory of the United States, under the protection of the laws thereof, with intent to seize individuals to be carried elsewhere for trial for alleged offences, and this *posse* be too powerful to be resisted by the local authorities, such seizure is to be prevented or resisted by the authority of the United States.

The grave and important question now arises, whether there be in the Territory of New Mexico any existing law of the United States, opposition to which, or the obstruction to which, would constitute a case calling for the interposition of the authority vested in the President.

The constitution of the United States declares that "this constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land." If, therefore, New Mexico be a territory of the United States, and if any treaty stipulation be in force therein, such treaty stipulation is the supreme law of the land, and is to be maintained and upheld accordingly.

In the letter to the governor of Texas, my reasons are given for believing that New Mexico is now a Territory of the United States, with the same extent and the same boundaries which belonged to it while in the actual possession of the Republic of Mexico, and before the late war. In the early part of that war, both California and New Mexico were conquered by the arms of the United States, and were in the military possession of the United States at the date of the treaty of peace.

By that treaty the title by conquest was confirmed, and these territories, provinces, or departments, separated from Mexico forever; and by the same treaty certain important rights and securities were solemnly guarantied to the inhabitants residing therein.

By the 5th article of the treaty, it is declared that—

"The boundary line between the two republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called the Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; from thence, up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel where it has more than one, to the point where is strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence westwardly along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico, (which runs north of the town called Paso,) to its western termination; thence northward, along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the river Gila, (or, if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to said branch, and thence in a direct line to the same;) thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific ocean."

The 8th article of the treaty is in the following terms:

"Mexicans now established in Territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain for the future within the limits of the United States as defined by the present treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said Territories, or disposing thereof, and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without their being subjected, on this account, to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever.

"Those who shall prefer to remain in the said Territories may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens or acquire those of citizens of the United States; but they shall be under the obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty: and those who shall remain in the said Territories after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States.

"In the said Territories property of every kind, now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy, with respect to it, guaranties equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States."

The 9th article of the treaty is in these words:

"The Mexicans who, in Territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the constitution, and, in the mean time, shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction."

It is plain, therefore, on the face of these treaty stipulations, that all Mexicans established in Territories north or east of the line of demarcation already mentioned, come within the protection of the 9th article; and that the treaty, being a part of the supreme law of the land, does extend over all such Mexicans, and assures to them perfect security in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, as well as in the free exercise of their religion; and this supreme law of the land, being thus in actual force over this territory, is to be maintained until it shall be displaced or superseded by other legal provisions; and if it be obstructed or resisted by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, the case is one which comes within the provisions of law, and which obliges the President to enforce those provisions. Neither the constitution or the laws, nor my duty or my oath of office, leave me any alternative or any choice in my mode of action.

The executive government of the United States has no power or authority to determine what was the true line of boundary between Mexico and the United States before the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; nor has it any such power now, since the question has become a question between the State of Texas and the United States. So far as this boundary is doubtful, that doubt can only be removed by some act of Congress, to which the assent of the State of Texas may be necessary, or by some appropriate mode of legal adjudication; but in the mean time, if disturbances or collisions arise or should be threatened, it is absolutely incumbent on the executive government, however painful the duty, to take care that the laws be faithfully maintained; and he can regard only the actual state of things as it existed at the date of the treaty, and is bound to protect all inhabitants who were then established, and who now remain north and east of the line of demarcation, in the full enjoyment of their liberty and property, according to the provisions of the 9th article of the treaty: in other words, all must be now regarded as New Mexico which was possessed and occupied as New Mexico by citizens of Mexico at the date of the treaty, until a definite line of boundary shall be established by competent authority.

This assertion of duty to protect the people of New Mexico from threatened violence, or from seizure, to be carried into Texas for trial for alleged offences against Texan laws, does not at all include any claim of power on the part of the Executive to establish any civil or military government within that Territory. *That power* belongs exclusively to the legislative department, and Congress is the sole judge of the time and manner of creating or authorizing any such government.

The duty of the Executive extends only to the execution of laws, and the maintenance of treaties already in force, and the protection of all the people of the United States in the enjoyment of the rights which those treaties and laws guarantee.

It is exceedingly desirable that no occasion should arise for the exercise of the powers thus vested in the President by the constitution and the laws. With whatever mildness those powers might be executed, or however clear the case of necessity, yet consequences might, nevertheless, follow, of which no human sagacity can foresee either the evils or the end.

Having thus laid before Congress the communication of his excellency the governor of Texas, and the answer thereto, and having made such observations as I have thought the occasion called for, respecting constitutional obligations which may arise in the further progress of things, and may devolve on me to be performed, I hope I shall not be regarded as stepping aside from the line of my duty, notwithstanding that I am aware that the subject is now before both houses, if I express my deep and earnest conviction of the importance of an immediate decision, or arrangement or settlement of the question of boundary between Texas and the Territory of New Mexico. All considerations of justice, general expediency, and domestic tranquility call for this. It seems to be in its character, and by position, the first, or one of the first, of the questions growing out of the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and now requiring decision.

No government can be established for New Mexico, either State or territorial, until it shall be first ascertained what New Mexico is, and what are her limits and boundaries. These cannot be fixed or known till the line of division between her and Texas shall be ascertained and established; and numerous and weighty reasons conspire, in my judgment, to show that this divisional line should be established by Congress, with the assent of the government of Texas. In the first place, this seems by far the most prompt mode of proceeding by which the end can be accomplished. If judicial proceedings were resorted to, such proceedings would necessarily be slow, and years would pass by, in all probability, before the controversy could be ended. So great a delay in this case is to be avoided, if possible. Such delay would be every way inconvenient, and might be the occasion of disturbances and collisions. For the same reason, I would, with the utmost deference to the wisdom of Congress, express a doubt of the expediency of the appointment of commissioners, and of an examination, estimate, and an award of indemnity to be made by them. This would be but a species of arbitration, which might last as long as a suit at law.

So far as I am able to comprehend the case, the general facts are now known, and Congress is as capable of deciding on it justly and properly now as it probably would be after the report of the commissioners. If the claim of title on the part of Texas appears to Congress to be well founded in whole or in part, it is in the competency of Congress to offer her an indemnity for the surrender of that claim. In a case like this, surrounded as it is by many cogent considerations, all calling for amicable adjustment and immediate settlement, the government of the United States would be justified, in my opinion, in allowing an indemnity to Texas, not unreasonable or extravagant, but fair, liberal, and awarded in a just spirit of accommodation.

I think no event would be hailed with more gratification by the people of the United States than the amicable adjustment of questions of difficulty which have now for a long time agitated the country, and occupied, to the exclusion of other subjects, the time and attention of Congress.

Having thus freely communicated the results of my own reflections on the most advisable mode of adjusting the boundary question, I shall, nevertheless, cheerfully acquiesce in any other mode which the wisdom of Congress may devise. And, in conclusion, I repeat my conviction that every consideration of the public interest manifests the necessity of a provision by Congress for the settlement of this boundary question before the present session be brought to a close. The settlement of other questions connected with the same subject, within the same period, is greatly to be desired; but the adjustment of this appears to me to be in the highest degree important. In the train of such an adjustment we may well hope that there will follow a return of harmony and good-will, an increased attachment to the Union, and the general satisfaction of the country.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Washington, August 6, 1850.

Accompanying the Message was the short letter of Gov. Bell of Texas, and Mr. Webster's reply, dated the 5th inst. As we are pressed for room, and Mr. Webster goes over nearly the same ground as the President, we omit his letter.

Trouble at Cape May.—As this matter has created much excitement in our city, we have obtained the following account of it from a gentleman of Baltimore, who was present and witnessed the affair:

On Wednesday evening, a difficulty occurred between a negro waiter and a gentleman from Maryland, in the ball room of the Atlantic House, in this way: On the gentleman attempting to take a glass of wine from the tray for a lady, the negro rudely repulsed him, and at last dared him to take it, making at the same time some remarks against the d—d Southerners, and striking at the gentleman. A person who was by, took sides with the negro, and the matter here rested until after the ball.—Then the gentleman went up to the negro who had insulted and struck at him, and told the negro he meant to punish him. Upon this the negro drew back to strike the gentleman, but received from him a severe blow. Immediately the fight became general between the Southerners and the negroes. The Southerners were nearly all Baltimoreans. In the melee, chairs, tumblers, &c., were freely used, but the negroes were soon driven from the ball room. Immediately, however, they rallied in front of the house, with clubs, knives, &c., uttering the fiercest oaths and threats against all Southerners, and daring them to come out. Finally, the negroes withdrew.

The next day, the negroes, excited by certain persons on the Island, held a meeting and resolved to be revenged upon the Southerners, and particularly upon the Baltimoreans.

That night, in order to preserve quiet, and at the request of the ladies of the house, who were, of course, terrified at the uproar of the previous night, many of the Southerners left the house.

All manner of reports of this matter, of course, greatly exaggerated, are in circulation. The above is a plain statement of the affair, as we received it from the lips of the gentleman present.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Philadelphia, Aug. 5.

Death of Commodore Jones.—Com. Jacob Jones died on Saturday evening, at his residence on Chestnut street, in his eighty-third year, and, therefore, as full of age as of honor. His name has long stood third on the list of Captains of the Navy of the U. States, Commodores Barron and Stewart being his only seniors.

Congressional Geography.—A resolution of the House of Representatives requested the President to send in information concerning the seizure of the Island of Tigre in the State of Nicaragua, by the British, &c. The President, in his answer, politely informs the House, that he is not aware of the existence of any such Island in that State, and presumes the resolution has reference to the Island of the same name in the Gulf of Fonseca, in the State of Honduras. The House stands corrected in its geography.

THE LATE CABINET.

We have no doubt at all, that the course pursued towards North Carolina by Genl. Taylor's Cabinet contributed largely towards breaking down the Whig party here. Its very composition, to say nothing of its weakness, was such as to disgust and alienate many as true Whigs as ever trod the earth—and the appointment of *Preston* was received here as little less than a studied affront to the State. Take them all in all, the selections were unfortunate, as well as inappropriate—and, save in the conduct of our foreign affairs, hurtful and mischievous. Had they remained in office a year longer, the Whig party would have been utterly destroyed. Why, in this State, the patronage of the General Government was actually wielded against the Whigs: some of the best offices were bestowed on Democrats, when there were honest, competent and faithful Whig applicants: and *Preston* distributed the printing of the Navy Department to Democratic papers, here and elsewhere—enabling the Central Organ in Raleigh to promote *Mr. Reid's* election by issuing a paper twice a week during the canvass. If *John Tyler* was a traitor and apostate to the Whig party, for just such conduct, what is *Ballard Preston?* The scorn of every true-minded Whig in North Carolina, to say the least, he has earned so richly, that his nomination to any office by Mr. Fillmore might lose to his Administration the true and honest support of this State, to which it is now fairly and justly entitled.—*Raleigh Times.*

Railroad Travel.—It is a gratifying fact, that there is an unusual amount of travel on the Wilmington Rail Road this season. And the Company are making commendable exertions to increase the comfort of passengers, more and more, thus presenting additional inducements to the choice of this route. It is a remarkable fact, that during so many years, no disaster has occurred to passengers on the Steamers connected with this Road. The Boats are kept in good order, and have the best of Commanders.—*Wilmington Intelligencer.*

We regret to learn of a melancholy accident at Louisburg, on Friday evening last. Mr. A. S. Jeffreys, while bathing in the river was suddenly taken with the cramp and sunk in a deep place, before he could be recovered from which life was extinct. Every possible means were employed to restore animation, without effect; and thus has perished, in the flower of his youth, a man of great promise, and the hope of his family and friends.—*R. Times.*

Benefits of Life Insurance.—The benefits of Life Insurance were strikingly illustrated in this city a few days ago. William Murphy, Esq., of Salisbury, insured the life of one of his negroes on the 27th of May last, in the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, for $500. The negro died on the 26th instant, and on the 31st instant the whole amount was paid to Mr. Murphy in one hour after the proof of the death had been received.—*Deaf Mute.*

From the Washington Cor. of N. Y. Commercial.

Mr. Badger made one of the most admirable arguments to-day against the doctrine of unrestricted state sovereignty, the asserted right of state intervention against the authority of the General Government, against nullification, secession, &c. that I have yet heard. He did not speak long, but in a few calm, moderate sentences he seemed to me utterly to extinguish the mischievous extravagancies that were promulgated yesterday by Messrs. Butler, Mason and Rusk. It was a speech calculated for circulation at the North and South, calculated to make men think, to satisfy and convince their minds. He uttered two or three sentiments that I considered rather serious heresies. The first was that the necessity for labor was an evil; and another the assertion of a right of retaliating the refusal of the North, to grant to the South such legislation as her peculiar interests in regard to the slavery institution required, by refusing her manufacturing industry any protection necessary for its maintenance and prosperity. This position is undoubtedly untenable.

"There's a time for all things," said a crusty old fellow to his wife.

"I'll believe that," answered his wife in a sharp vinegar voice, "when you pay for your newspaper."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 5.—Schr. Wm. & John from Hunting Island, S. C. 6.—Br. Brig Speedy from Newport, Eng.; Schr. Fidelia from Philadelphia.

THE NEW GLEE BOOK.

THE ALPINE GLEE SINGER: By William B. Bradbury, co-editor of the "Mendelssohn Collection," "The N. Y. Choralist," "Psalmodist," and author of various other musical works.

We have just published The Alpine Glee Singer, a new collection of the most beautiful and popular secular music, in four vocal parts, for choirs, musical societies, and social music parties. Its leading features are, a great variety of new and beautiful Swiss melodies harmonized.

Alpine and Tyrolese Melodies. The choicest variety ever presented to American Singers.

Popular German Peoples' Student's Songs, in parts, from the pens of eminent modern German composers.

Popular Songs harmonized. A variety of the most popular English, Scotch, and American Songs harmonized.

Original pieces of the author's choicest secular compositions.

Highly finished Pieces. A select number of highly finished four-voice composition, by Mendelssohn, Hauptmann, Krentzer, and others.

Operatic Melodies. A choice variety of light, favorite, operatic melodies harmonized.

Flora's Festival—a Cantata: re-arranged and harmonized for adult choirs and classes, complete in itself as a musical recreation, and equally beautiful as disconnected four-voice songs, duetts, solos, &c.

*Vocal Ex

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1850.

GOOD NEWS!—We have the gratification of announcing the passage by the Senate of Mr. Pearce's bill settling the Texas Boundary question. After a long debate, the bill passed on Thursday by a vote of 30 to 20—the majority being composed of Senators of all sections and all parties. The Senate, without delay, has acted upon the President's advice, and passed a bill which we trust will give universal satisfaction. We regard it as an indication of the future course of the Senate—the first step towards a settlement of all the questions now agitating the public mind.

We annex the remarks of the Intelligencer congratulating the country upon the prospect of a final adjustment of all difficulties.

THE QUESTION SETTLED!

In a long course of Editorial life it has seldom fallen to our lot to enjoy a greater pleasure, in announcing a public event, than we experience to-day in announcing that which, if we could, we would spread over the whole country in a breath, *the passage through the Senate of the Bill to settle the Texan Boundary Question.* Considering this the most difficult of all the questions growing out of our Mexican acquisitions, and its adjustment as decisive of the early settlement of the remaining points of controversy, we confess to the uncommon degree of joy with which it fills us. Hail Liberty and Union and Domestic Peace! Hail Liberty and Union and every great interest of the country! Hail the return of the Government from its long aberration back to its just sphere of action and usefulness!

Our first feeling is certainly one of thankfulness to Providence for this important first step in the restoration of National harmony. Our next sentiment is one of high respect and gratitude towards those who have persevered with such unflinching resolution through this most trying struggle of the last six months, "unseduced," "unterrified." They have encountered great responsibility, and they have encountered it cheerfully; they have made great personal sacrifices—at least some of them—and they have made such sacrifices promptly, and with entire disregard of personal consequences.—Distant, far distant be the day, when such patriotic efforts, sustained by such extraordinary ability and energy, will be forgotten by the people of the United States.

We do not undertake to recite the precise terms of the healing measure which has now passed, for we do not yet know them; and, in truth, we do not care to know them. It is enough for us that the bill was carried by three-fifths of the votes of the Senate, confined to no section or party.

We feel justified in congratulating the friends of the Administration that this happy adjustment has so speedily followed the wise and conciliatory recommendation of the President to Congress on this perplexing and menacing subject.

It now only remains that the great popular branch of the Legislature should follow up this noble work and complete it. We confidently trust they will do so. We fully believe that in a few days we shall be able to announce that this and other healing measures have become laws. That is the consummation most devoutly to be wished.

It is a cheering sign that the Washington Union also is delighted with the passage of the bill, thinks it will pass the House without much difficulty or delay, that it will remove all apprehension of civil war, and lead to an adjustment of the other points of dispute.

"There is one feature (adds the Union,) in these transactions which gave great pleasure to every liberal southron. It was the magnanimity, and correct sense of the duty which they owed to their country in her day of trouble and of danger, with which some of the northern senators consented to hold back the California bill, and permitted the Texas bill to go ahead of the other measure. This delicate conduct was calculated to leave a favorable impression upon every well-constituted and liberal observer."

The following is the vote on the passage of the bill. It will be seen that it is neither sectional nor political. It was satisfactory to the Texas senators, but was opposed by the disunionists and abolitionists. Barnwell, Butler, Davis, Hunter, &c. stand side by side with Baldwin, Chase, Hale, Seward, &c.

Yeas—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Felch, Foote, Greene, Houston, King, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Wales, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—30.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Davis of Mississippi, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Hale, Hunter, Mason, Morton, Seward, Soule, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Walker, and Yulee—20.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE TEXAS BOUNDARY.—This important document, on the most threatening branch of the great question of the day, will be found in this paper. It will of course be read by all.

However much we might all, at the South, desire that Texas should have a valid claim to the whole of New Mexico, it seems to us that no cool, and considerate, and patriotic man, at the South or any where else, can fail to admit the imperative obligation which rests upon President Fillmore, to keep the peace between Texas and New Mexico, until the question of title is properly settled, either by negotiation between the United States and Texas, or by the proper legal process. It can never be tolerated, that on a question of this sort, any State, great or small, shall be allowed to take the law into its own hands, and to settle the dispute according to its own will or wish, in defiance of the asserted rights of others. If we are to have any government, any laws, this must not be allowed. And it is President Fillmore's sworn duty to see that it be not allowed. We honor him for the firm assertion of his intention to do that duty; and we hope that Southern people, as well as Northern,—all who go for the supremacy of the Laws of the land, will uphold him in that resolve. It is peculiarly the interest of the South to stand by the Laws and the Constitution, at all times and on all questions. For, though it may at one moment militate against some real or imaginary interest of the South, at the next her very existence may depend upon a faithful observance of the Law.

We go, therefore, in public as in private affairs, for maintaining the legal obligations and rights of all parties.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH.—After this Speech was in type, and a part of it printed off, we learned that there were numerous errors in the report of it, and therefore wished we could delay its publication till a correct report can be printed. But that of course was impossible. Our desire to give it at once to our readers, had induced us to put it in type immediately.

As it is, however, the speech is such a one as Mr. Badger's constituents, generally, will approve of, heartily. All who are opposed to Nullification and Disunion, as almost every body in North Carolina is, will thank Mr. Badger for his speech.

SMALL POX.—We regret to state, that a case of Small Pox, contracted at the North, was discovered in this town last week. The Commissioners adopted instant measures to guard against the spread of the disease, which it is hoped will be assisted by the season of the year,—warm weather being unfavorable to its spread.

Should any further case occur, it shall be promptly made known.

CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK.—A sale of 74 shares of Cape Fear Bank stock was made a few days ago, by a gentleman of this place, at $107.

THE ELECTION.—Complaints and apologies for our late defeat are now alike useless. And we shall indulge in neither the one nor the other. But as the question is often asked us, what has produced the result? we may reply,

1st. The Free Suffrage question. Many Whigs who favor Free Suffrage abandoned their party and voted for Reid, or did not vote at all; whilst probably not five Locofocos in all North Carolina voted for Manly on that account, though thousands of them are opposed to Free Suffrage. Party is stronger than principle with Locofocos.

2d. The falsehood so industriously circulated, that Gov. Manly had declared himself in favor of the White, instead of the Federal, Basis of Representation.

3d. The location of the Turnpike Road through Burke, and not through Rutherford. The Burke people gave Gov. Manly a gain of 160, whilst the Rutherford people abandoned him to the tune of 1163,—so much stronger, in this world, is the feeling of Revenge for a supposed wrong, than that of Gratitude for an actual benefit.

4th. Circumstances attending Gov. Manly's visit to this place a year ago to represent the State in the Plank Road meeting. We had here the notable spectacle of Whigs condemning him for these things, and either voting against him or refusing to vote for him, whilst one of the Directors, (a political opponent,) who saw all that was done, repeatedly declared that his course was unexceptionable. But he, too, voted against him.

5th. The hostility of Gov. Manly to the Nashville Convention, and all disunion schemes, no doubt lost him some votes, whilst Reid's non-committalism saved him from any loss, even if any Locofoco would have failed to vote for him, if he had fairly jumped off the fence, on one side or the other.

6th. The cry of Taxes! Taxes! which has been dinged into the ears of the people by demagogues.

7th. The Central Rail Road. Whig opponents of this Road, and of Internal Improvements, voted for Reid; but no Locofoco friends of either voted for Manly.

Last, but not least. The "*Raleigh Clique.*"

These are the prominent causes of our present defeat.

We look forward without fear to another canvass two years hence. Reid's insignificance, and another "Terrapin Legislature," will suffice for North Carolina. "We'll pick our flints and try again."

GREAT WHIG VICTORY IN MISSOURI.—The Washington Union of Saturday last says,—

The Missouri Election.—A private despatch received last evening from St. Louis states that, as far as heard from, (the centre of the State,) there were 35 whigs, 10 democrats, and 11 Benitoudes elected to the legislature, with three whig members of Congress—Porter, Darby, and another.

This is a victory worth rejoicing over, since it not only gives Missouri to the Whigs, *for the first time*, but will rid the country of Thomas H. Benton.

FUNNY.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says, under date Aug. 4th,—

"There is a probability, as I understand, that the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, Hon. David Reid, is elected, but it turns out that he is as good a Whig as he is a Democrat. He talks Locofocoism, but *acts* up to the standard of Whig principles. He is, I am told, in all respects an honorable, conscientious, and good man—and is, therefore, fully entitled to and deserving of the Whig vote, which elected him.—Whig created more than ordinary enthusiasm in his behalf was the fact, that he opposed his own party when he went against the Nashville Convention. Unexceptionable in all respects as the Whig candidate, Gov. Manly, was, the loss of his election is not so much regretted as if an ultra Loco had succeeded."

This will be news to North Carolinians.

THE CABINET COMPLETE.—The President has at last succeeded in filling the vacancies in the Cabinet. The Hon. T. M. T. McKennon of Pennsylvania becomes Secretary of the Interior; and Charles M. Conrad of Louisiana takes the War Department.

HARD TO PLEASE.—Our South Carolina neighbors are certainly a race of queer ones. Our readers will well remember, that they were once firm supporters of the principle of protection to American industry. They will as well remember that of late years, their denunciations of that policy have been as frequent and as bitter, as their support had formerly been warm and zealous. We thought that at last they had settled down into an uncompromising hostility to protection in every shape and form. But it seems that we are again mistaken. The indications are, that South Carolina will once more place herself in the front rank of those who advocate the "American system" as originated, though afterwards repudiated by Mr. Calhoun!

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, remarking upon Mr. Badger's proposition to Southern Whigs, to refuse to raise the present tariff to the protective standard, says:—"He doubts whether this proposition to purchase peace and forbearance from the North by taxing the South will be sanctioned by his constituents." "Taxing the South!" and that too, by refusing to protect Northern manufactures! Why how long has it been since the Mercury and the great Nation of South Carolina were denouncing *protection* as "taxing the South"?—how long since they wished to nullify an act of Congress, because Congress insisted upon the protective system?—how long since Southern Whigs have been denounced by this same Mercury as traitors to their section because they favored the protective policy? And yet so soon as Southern Whigs propose to abandon protection as a retaliation upon the North for grievous wrongs and injuries received, they rise again to be denounced for "taxing the South." We question much the sincerity of the Mercury's southern zeal, which allows its correspondent without remark of any kind to assume a position which it has hitherto regarded as so hostile to the South.

We suppose however that the Mercury will soon announce what the future course of South Carolina will be—and that obedient to instructions that course will be pursued by her citizens. They can change their ground with the utmost facility—they can sacrifice principle without a blush—they can act on every side of every question and coolly attack the consistency of other people.—*Theirs* is only exhibited in their 4th of July toasts—these never change, and by the use of stereotypes our cotemporaries would save a vast deal of trouble and expense. We believe the only new one this year, is that which represents "Col. Maxcy Gregg"—who lives somewhere in some district, and is doubtless "a very respectable man"—as the youthful Washington who will lead on the armies of the South to victories as glorious and results as happy as were those of the Revolution!

Wonderful State—Let the whole South honor her—let us all unite in praise of a State, which, with such remarkable facility can adapt its policy to any emergency—and in this greatest of all emergencies has offered to sacrifice her own feelings upon the altar of her country's good, to yield up her most cherished son, to furnish brains and bravery for the whole South in the person of—*Colonel Maxcy Gregg of the South Carolina Militia.*

FALL OF HOUSES.—Two brick houses fell on successive days last week, in different parts of the city of New York, by which several persons were killed, and a number seriously injured.

North Carolina Election.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	1848.		1850.	
	Manly.	Reid.	Manly.	Reid.
Anson,	1049	400	1043	502
Ashe,	551	782	694	687
Bladen,	281	516	311	561
Bertie,	524	370	526	431
Brunswick,	301	194	306	260
Beaufort,	857	512	814	537
Buncombe,	921	644	1035	649
Burke,	1299	396	1343	346
Chatham,	935	781	1194	896
Cabarrus,	743	377	698	412
Carteret,	407	365	60 m.	
Columbus,	174	440	165	454
Cumberland,	578	1023	602	1310
Caswell,	263	1081	263	1144
Cleaveland,	425	727	295	820
Camden,	489	80	497	85
Craven,	742	730	609	541
Chowan,	293	228	278	223
Davidson,	1096	669	1159	699
Davie,	542	391	577	413
Duplin,	218	921	226	1035
Edgecombe,	104	1406	88	1481
Franklin,	319	673	311	694
Granville,	1016	946	984	974
Guilford,	1567	422	1772	526
Greene,	207	315	317	342
Gates,	371	390	38 m.	
Henderson,	656	227	664	272
Haywood,	412	430	507	379
Hertford,	330	173	99 m.	
Halifax,	601	507	485	536
Hyde,	469	298	423	320
Iredell,	1378	458	1010	279
Jones,	215	181	211	182
Johnston,	720	814	638	849
Lincoln,	832	1877	694	1960
Lenoir,	196	455	257	477
Macon,	451	352	94 maj.	
Martin,	339	557	313	595
Moore,	544	556	670	579
Montgomery,	69	86	640	165
Mecklenburg,	698	1068	670	1152
New Hanover,	275	1015	278	1187
Northampton,	512	500	489	523
Nash,	106	887	80	909
Orange,	1714	1726	1634	1855
Onslow,	176	663	186	715
Person,	360	578	329	577
Pasquotank,	471	176	180 maj.	
Perquimons,	366	265	342	291
Pitt,	589	571	591	583
Randolph,	1199	313	1354	379
Rowan,	827	696	889	648
Richmond,	545	68	680	141
Robeson,	581	693	562	626
Rockingham,	340	968	337	1107
Rutherford,	1037	439	500	937
Stokes,	1003	1223	1066	1452
Stanly,	746	26	834	66
Surry,	1090	1226	1015	1317
Tyrrell,	336	106	353	132
Sampson,	530	692	507	853
Wake,	991	1293	979	1450
Warren,	172	630	183	689
Wayne,	264	1097	220	1091
Washington,	358	182	189	291

Manly gains in		*Reid gains in*	
Richmond	62	Bladen	15
Chatham	99	Brunswick	61
Moore	103	New Hanover	169
Stanly	48	Franklin	29
Davie	13	Granville	60
Guilford	121	Johnston	117
Greene	83	Northampton	46
Lenoir	39	Warren	48
Davidson	33	Wayne	38
Randolph,	89	Montgomery	48
Rowan,	110	Robeson	22
Camden,	13	Anson	108
Craven,	56	Cumberland	263
Buncombe,	110	Wake	169
Gates,	57	Sampson	184
Carteret,	18	Columbus	23
Burke	94	Duplin	106
Haywood	146	Bertie	59
Ashe	148	Halifax	145
		Lincoln	221
		Pasquotank	115
		Perquimons	50
		Rockingham	142
		Stokes	166
		Onslow,	42
		Edgecombe,	91
		Beaufort,	68
		Martin,	64
		Nash,	49
		Orange,	209
		Pitt,	10
		Chowan,	10
		Iredell,	189
		Mecklenburg,	112
		Washington,	278
		Tyrrell,	9
		Hyde,	68
		Jones,	5
		Cabarrus,	66
		Cleaveland,	227
		Hertford,	58
		Rutherford,	1163
		Person,	29
		Caswell	63
		Henderson	37
		Surry	166
		Macon	5

Total gain for Reid 5,422; ditto for Manly 1442. Reid's majority will probably be about 4,000.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Halifax.—Col. A. Joyner, Senate; Wm. B. P. Pope and D. Clanton, Commons. All Whigs. No change. Poll: Joyner 226, Whitaker, Loco, 182. Commons: Pope 532, Clanton 527, Smith, Whig, 515, Parker, Whig, 449. W. W. Brickell, Sheriff.

Lincoln.—John F. Hoke, Senate; R. Rankin, F. D. Reinhardt, H. Sherrill, and D. N. Stowe, Commons. All Locos. No change.

Greene.—B. F. Williams, Whig, Commons. A Whig gain.

Lenoir.—Sutton, Loco, Commons, by 62 votes over Desmond, Whig. No change.

Pitt.—Eborn, Whig, Senate; Blow, Whig, and Dickinson, Loco, Commons. Whig loss.

Bertie.—Lewis Bond, Senate; J. B. Cherry and P. H. Winston, Commons. All Whigs. No change.

Chowan.—Bond, Loco, Commons. Whig loss.

Perquimons.—Wilson, Loco, Commons. Whig loss.

Camden.—Barco, Whig, Commons. No change.

Cabarrus.—J. W. Scott and John Shinpock, Whigs. No change.

Guilford.—Jno. A. Gilmer, Senate; D. F. Caldwell, C. H. Wiley, and Peter Adams, Commons. All Whigs. No change.

Davie.—Douthet, Whig, by a majority of 123 over Clement, Loco. A Whig gain. (And very handsomely done by Davie, against the utmost exertions of the Locofocos.)

Rowan and Davie.—John A. Lillington, Whig, Senate No change.

Rowan.—A. H. Caldwell and Foard, Commons. Whigs. No change.

Davidson.—Hargrave, Loco, Senate, over J. W. Thomas. Leach and Foster, Whigs, Commons. Whig loss of Senator.

Duplin.—Herring, Senate. Kelly, (who took strong ground against Free Suffrage wherever he addressed the people,) and Mathis, Commons. All Locos. No change. Poll: Herring 297, McMillan, Loco, 233, Rhoades, Whig, 123. Commons: Kelly 488, Mathis 409, Whitfield, Loco, 342, Pearsall, do., 335, Branch, do., 242, Sloan, do., 232. Hussey, Sheriff, without opposition.

Chowan and Gates.—Wiley, Whig, Senate. No change.

Edgecombe.—Clark, Loco, Senate. Barnes and Thigpen, Locos, Commons. No change. J. F. Jenkins, Sheriff.

Hertford.—V. Sessoms, Whig, Senate. Hon. K. Rayner, Whig, Commons. No change. J. P. Bridges, Sheriff.

Iredell.—Davidson, Senate; Bogle, McKay, and Campbell, Commons. All Whigs. No change. Rosebro, Sheriff.

Rutherford.—J. G. Bynum, Senate; Col. C. J. Webb and J. G. Sloan, Commons. All Whigs. No change. Kilpatrick, Sheriff.

Washington.—M. W. Swanner, Loco, Commons. Whig loss.

Randolph.—Dr. Wm. B. Lane, Senate; Col. Jesse Thornburg and J. M. A. Drake, Commons. All Whigs. No change. J. W. Steed, Sheriff. Poll: Senate: Lane 518, Bulla 377.—Commons: Thornburg 786, Drake 732, Hinshaw 565, Burgess 522, White 305, Johnson 279, Patterson 36. For Sheriff: Steed 1366, Ingram 338

Craven.—Wm. H. Washington, Whig, Senate; Geo. S. Stevenson, Loco, and A. J. Jerkins, Whig, Commons. No change. S. W. Chadwick, Sheriff.

Stokes and Forsythe.—P. Barrow, Loco, Sesate; Allen Flynt, Henry Marshall, and J. A. Waugh, Locos, Commons. A Whig loss of two Commoners.

Columbus.—J. A. Maultsby, Whig, Commons. Poll: Maultsby 243, Mears, Loco, 202, Powell, do., 184. Whig gain.

Gates.—Mills H. Eure, Whig, Commons. A Whig gain.

Burke Senatorial District.—T. R. Caldwell, Whig, without opposition. No change.

Burke.—Walton, Whig, and Avery, Loco, Commons. A Whig loss of one.

Buncombe Senatorial District.—N. W. Woodfin, Whig. No change.

Buncombe.—Erwin, Whig, and Sharpe, Loco. No change.

Onslow.—Dr. Geo. McMillan, Loco, Senate; E. W. Fonville, Loco, Commons. No change.

Washington and Tyrrell.—T. E. Pender, Whig, Senate. No change.

Tyrrell.—McClees, Whig, Commons. No change.

Wilkes.—Alfred Foster, Whig, and Jas. Gordon, Loco. 1 Whig loss. [There were only *seven* Whig Candidates. No wonder a Locofoco crept in, even where there is so large a Whig majority.

Caswell.—George Williamson, Senate; Samuel P. Hill and David S. Johnston, Commons. All Locos. No change.

Nash.—Dr. John H. Drake, Loco, Senate; F. Taylor, Loco, Commons. No change.

Surry and Ashe.—Geo. Bower, Loco, Senate. No change.

Macon.—D. W. Siler, Whig, Commons. No change.

Haywood.—Robert Love, Loco, Commons. No change.

Macon, Haywood, and Cherokee.—Wm. H. Thomas, Loco, Senate. No change.

Ashe.—A. B. McMillan, Whig, Commons. No change.

Pasquotank.—G. D. Poole, Whig, Commons. Poll: Poole 369, Whitehurst, Loco, 176. The Hon. William B. Shepard is re-elected to the Senate from Perquimons and Pasquotank.

Rockingham.—D. W. Courts, Senate; Horatio Kallum and Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Commons. All Locos. No change.

Martin.—Wm. R. W. Sherrod, Loco, Senate; Wm. L. Mizell, Loco, Commons. No change.

Mecklenburg.—G. W. Caldwell, Loco, Senate; Harrison and Williams, Locos, and Davidson, Whig, Commons. Whig gain.

Henderson.—Farmer, Whig, Commons. No change.

Whig Gains.—In Greene, Gates, Columbus, Granville, Rowan, Davie, and Mecklenburg, 1 Commoner each. In all 7.

Locofoco Gains.—In Granville and Davidson, 1 Senator each. In Stokes, 2 Commoners. In Pitt, Orange, Chatham, Chowan, Perquimons, Hyde, Burke, Washington, and Wilkes, 1 Commoner each. In all 13.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

	Governor.		Senate.	Commons.	
	Manly.	Reid.	Kelly.	Russell.	Winslow.
Rock Spring,	64	49	53	76	24
Cochrane's,	22	11	25	6	26
Diffie's,	59	40	42	67	29
Morgan's,	78	5	48	76	9
Fork,	120	2	53	115	5
Lawrenceville,	67	3	41	47	23
Stony Point,	136	21	87	89	52
Troy,	85	40	56	53	69
	631	171	398	529	237

We are not surprised to find the North Carolinian defending the right and propriety of allowing a *thief*, who has been duly convicted of larceny, and whipped at the public whipping post, to vote. Every one to his taste. Hear the Carolinian:—

"Who "allowed" it? The judges. They knew their duty better than the editor of the Observer appears to know it. They had no right to prevent the man from voting. *According to law*, his vote was as good as the Observer editor's; and since it galls him so badly, we are happy to tell him *that man's vote offset Mr. Hale's.* We are inclined to believe that if the man had voted the whig ticket we should not have heard of it. Why then would he rake up the man's misfortunes merely for a little spite and malice."

Perhaps the judges knew their duty. But it would be more charitable to suppose they did not. For when they allowed the man to vote for Sheriff, they did not perform their duty. The Legislature, "according to law," forbid such a disgraced man to vote for Sheriff, and doubtless would, if it had had the power, at the same time have forbidden him to vote for Governor and Members of the Legislature. But the constitution having omitted such a prohibition, the Legislature could only make it as regards an officer the qualification to vote for whom was within its control. The law forbidding such a person to vote for Sheriff, is pretty conclusive that the gentlemen composing the Legislature did not concur with the Carolinian as to either the right or propriety of his voting at all.

Instead of galling us, it is certainly a source of sincere gratification to us, that the man did not vote the Whig ticket. We should have been mortified if he had.

But the being caught with stolen goods in his possession, being duly tried and convicted therefor, and regularly whipped at the whipping post, is, according to the Carolinian's ethics, "THE MAN'S MISFORTUNE"!!! Not his *fault*, but his *misfortune.* Enough said.

As to the votes at Averasborough, we see no reason to change any thing we said on good authority.

We are authorized to say, that the gentleman stated by the Carolinian as the Magistrate who held the poll at Rockfish, did *not* hold the poll there.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamers Cherokee and Georgia have arrived at New York from Chagres, the former with nearly three millions in gold dust, and the latter with a million. The accounts from California are to July 1st, but there is no news of importance.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Cambria has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult.

Cotton had fallen ⅛, and the sales of the week were 40,000 bales. Middling Upland is quoted at 7½ to 7⅝d. Breadstuffs have risen, in consequence of indications of the potato rot in England and Ireland.

The government of Portugal having refused to pay the claims of the United States, our Minister, Mr. Clay, had demanded his passports, and advertised his house and furniture for sale. The American squadron was still off Lisbon.

The news of the death of President Taylor had produced a deep sensation in England. The leading journals review, with considerable minuteness, his character and exploits, and cordially acknowledge his military skill, his courage, and his civic worth.

The Paris papers publish the following:

"In consequence of the death of the President of the United States, the President of the French Republic will go into mourning for one month. A grand solemn service will be performed at Notre Dame, and for ten days the national flag will have black crape attached."

A large meeting of American citizens in London assembled on Thursday, at which the American Minister presided, and passed a series of resolutions, expressive of their sense of the great loss their country has sustained in the death of the President, and of their sympathy with his family.

The political news from England possesses no feature of striking importance. The Ministry have sustained two more defeats upon their own measures, and have abandoned the Jews' emancipation bill and the new marriage act.

Actual hostilities had recommenced between Denmark and the Duchies.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Friday the 2d, the amendment of Mr. Foote, to divide California by the line 36 30, was rejected, after debate, (see Mr. Badger's speech on the 1st page,) as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, Yulee—23.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglass, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, Winthrop—33.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

On Monday, Mr. Pearce introduced a bill to settle the boundary of Texas. It provides, that if Texas shall consent by the 1st of December next, the northern boundary to commence at the intersection of the 100th degree of West longitude, with the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes North latitude: running thence on that parallel to the 103d degree of West longitude; thence south to the 32d parallel of North latitude, and along that parallel to the Rio Grande; and thence down the river to the Gulf of Mexico. Texas to relinquish all claims to terrritory North of boundary proposed, and also all claims under articles of annexation. The U. S. to pay Texas ten millions of dollars in full of all claims to the territory, &c.

The bill was ordered to be printed, and was made the special order for Wednesday.

The California bill was further debated by several Senators.

On Tuesday, a resolution was adopted, to inquire into the expediency of conferring the brevet rank of Lieutenant General on Gen. Scott, for his distinguished services in the Mexican war.

The California bill was debated during the day.

The Message from the President, relating to the Texas boundary, was received, read, and ordered to be printed.

On Wednesday, Mr. Underwood commenced a speech in opposition to Mr. Pearce's Texas boundary bill.

The California bill was taken up, and Mr. Yulee spoke three and a half hours against it.—He was frequently interrupted by motions to adjourn; but, as on yesterday, the friends of the bill manifested an anxiety to force the question, contrary to the usual courtesy of the Senate. At last, however, the Senate agreed to adjourn.

On Thursday, Mr. Pearce's Texas bill was again taken up.

Mr. Underwood continued his argument against the bill, on the ground that Texas had no title to the territory, and the government should pay her nothing for it, and argued that the United States were in no way obliged to pay the debts of Texas, for which her revenues were pledged.

Various propositions to amend were made, discussed, and voted on.

A message from the President was received, as follows:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It has been suggested to me that the language in the first paragraph of my message to the two Houses of Congress of the 6th instant, may convey the idea that Governor Bell's letter to my predecessor was received by him before his death. It was addressed to him, but appears in point of fact, to have been sent to me from the post office after his death.

I make this communication to accompany the message and prevent misapprehension.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1850.

On Friday, the Texas bill was further debated and amended. And was *passed*, 30 to 20.

It provides, that if Texas shall agree before the first of Dec. next, her boundary shall commence on the North at the intersection of longitude 100 with latitude 36 30, thence West 3 degrees, thence South to the 32d degree of latitude, thence on that parallel to the Rio Grande, and thence with its channel to the Gulf of Mexico. Texas ceding all claim to territory exterior to that boundary, relinquishing all claim on the U. S. for liability for the debts of Texas, and for the surrender of her ships, forts, &c. &c. at the time of her annexation. The U. S. to pay her ten millions of dollars, in 5 per cent. stock, of which five millions are to be reserved for the payment of Texan bonds. A proviso was added, that nothing herein contained should impair or qualify the resolution annexing Texas, either as regards the number of States that may hereafter be formed out of Texas, or otherwise.

On Saturday, the Pension Appropriation bills were taken up and passed.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the Post Office Appropriation bill was discussed.

On Tuesday, the same, and the President's Message on the Texan boundary.

On Wednesday, a resolution calling for information from the President in relation to our affairs with Portugal, was debated at some length and adopted. Mr. Holmes attacked the Administration for the President's Texas Message, &c., and Messrs. Ashmun and Hilliard defended it.

The Post Office appropriation bill was further considered, amended, and passed.

On Thursday, Mr. Bissell, from the select committee appointed on the memorial of Miss Dix, reported a bill appropriating thirteen millions of acres of the public lands for the benefit of the indigent insane, to be distributed among the States in proportion to the representation of Congress, under the census of 1850.

Mr. Brown of Miss. spoke an hour, violently and bitterly, against the President's Texas message.

On Friday, the same subject was debated, Mr. Stephens strongly denouncing the message, in the midst of intense excitement. Several other speeches followed, *pro* and *con*.

On Saturday, nothing of importance. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and debated.

PROFITABLE.—One of the Reporters of Congressional proceedings says, "Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, occupied the floor of the House, and the attention of but one of its members, (his colleague) in an hour's speech, to which the listening member replied. Then there were rejoinders, sur-rejoinders, &c."

Letters from Washington in the Northern papers state that the extreme Southern men are exasperated at the President's Message, which, they say truly, strikes at the very root of all plans of nullification, and State action in defiance of the powers of the general government. The moderate men from the South are, however, delighted with it, and admit that it gives confidence to all who desire the perpetuity of the Union. Messrs. Mangum and Foote had referred to it, incidentally, in their remarks, in terms of high approval.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—Papers from South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, contain accounts of numerous meetings approbatory of the doings of the Nashville Convention.

A few meetings take opposite ground, in favor of the Senate Compromise.

THE CABINET.—The office of Secretary of War has been tendered to Henry S. Geyer of Missouri, and by him declined. The message was sent, and answer returned, by Telegraph. It is supposed that Mr. Geyer prefers to await the chances of Mr. Benton's defeat, and his own election to the Senate.

Mr. Clay has gone to Newport, R. I., to recruit. He was received with enthusiasm in the cities on his route.

THE COTTON CROP.—In a late Southern paper we see several statements in regard to the growing crop, which are at variance with some which we have heard verbally from the extreme South. The information received here from a Louisiana planter, of the prodigious growth of the crop under the influence of the late warm weather, leads to a belief of a good, if not a large crop. But the newspaper accounts, from Columbia, S. C., Augusta and Macon, Geo., and Princeton, Miss., all speak of miserable prospects. One man in Georgia, who made one hundred bales last year, offers to sell his crop this year for 50 bales. Last year, the first bale of new cotton was received in Macon on the 29th July. This year, the first boll opened only a day or two before that, and it was not supposed that a bale would be received before the 10th inst.

The only exception to the gloomy character of these accounts is from Mobile, where the marked effect of the warm weather is spoken of, and an abundant crop anticipated unless some contingency shall happen to change the prospect.

THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.—Messrs. Bruner and James have dissolved copartnership. Mr. James retires, and the Watchman will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Bruner, who, after avowing his firm adherence to the Whig party, in success or in defeat, adds,—

"On the subject of the great question of the day—the question which is threatening the peace of the country—the Watchman will be found planted on the Union platform—there it must stand or fall. He adverts to this subject for the reason that it is believed that that issue is some day to be forced upon the people; and it were well for them to be on the look out, and not to suffer themselves to be carried off by false clamors and false pretences. In the perpetuity of the Union resides all our blessings, civil, social and religious. Destroy it, and we are launched at once, into an ocean whose shores are shrouded in darkness, whose depths are unknown, whose sand-bars and rocks are unmarked, and where the violent storms of passion rage furiously without cessation. The undersigned will follow no mad captain—no crazy crew in an experimental voyage on such an ocean; and he prays God to visit his curse on him and them who shall attempt to lead a happy people into such inevitable ruin."

RIOTS.—Serious riots among the German tailors of New York have taken place during the last week. A large body of them, on a strike, made an attack upon the house of Frederick Swartz, breaking his windows, furniture, &c. and severely beating him. After doing all the mischief they well could, they assembled together to have a speech from one of their number; and while he was addressing them, a detachment of the police made their appearance and arrested the orator and four others. These they took to the station house. The mob followed them on their way thither for a short distance, and then it was thought gave over their riotous intentions. But they soon renewed the riot at the old place. The police again appeared among them, and found the number of the rioters greatly increased. A desperate encounter here took place between the police and the rioters, but the police succeeded in capturing a number of them, not without bloodshed on both sides, and injuries it is feared may prove mortal in several cases. Assistant captains May and Seabring were much hurt. At a meeting of the tailors, it was stated that two of their men were dead.

BALTIMORE, August 9.

A few days ago four male slaves belonging to Messrs. Toombs and Stephens of Georgia were concealed by Abolitionists till last night, when they made an attempt to run them off. The police pursued and overtook the carriage containing the slaves, one white man and four free negroes from Washington. The party in the carriage fired on the pursuers, the latter returned the fire and badly wounded two of them. The whole party, except one of Mr. Toombs's slaves, were finally captured and lodged in prison.

MARRIED,

In Randolph county, on the 17th July, by the Rev. Thos. Postel, Mr. WM. D. TYSON, of Moore, to Miss M J. CRAVEN. Also, in Moore county, on the 4th of August, by the same, at the residence of Cornelius Tyson, Mr. E. A. CRAVEN, of Randolph, to Miss M. A. ENGLAND, of Moore.

At Gold Hill, on the 5th inst., by Hugh Kelly, Esq., Capt. JOHN JONES, and Miss MARY, daughter of the late Th

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods;-Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 1, 1850. 15tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 7tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed.* Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12-tf

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar.
4 casks Loudon Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

SPRING GOODS. 1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:

Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10.

With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where he intends to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can suit them in quality and price. In a few days I will manufacture some Bakers of a new pattern, and superior to any Bakers ever offered in this place. Call and see them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.

Fayetteville, April 30, 1850. 17tf

ICE.

THE Ice House at Campbellton has recently been filled with a cargo of good ICE, imported direct from Charlestown, near Boston. The House will be opened, and the Ice offered for sale, about the middle of the present month. Keepers of Hotels and Public Houses can be supplied every morning (Sundays excepted) at their doors, by leaving their orders with the person employed to superintend the delivery of the Ice. Terms cash. Fifty pounds and over, 2 cts. per lb.; for a less quantity, over ten pounds, 2½ cts. The Proprietors imported a cargo last season; and although they did not realize a profit, it being a luxury, and at times a very important one, in the heat of Summer, they concluded to try it again, depending on the liberality of the public to encourage and sustain them in the undertaking.

For the Proprietors.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1850. 13-tf

Old Apple Brandy.

20 BARRELS five year old Apple Brandy. For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

May 27, 1850. 21-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 500 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places. WILLIAM D. SMITH.

May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for stylo and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,

]12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

Spring and Summer Goods.

FOR 1850.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff. JOHN C. THOMSON,

March 20, 1850. Market Square. 12tf

CHEAP

Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess; over the prime epoch of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body, and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

April 3, 1850. 14-19w

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring supply of READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Consisting of

Black and fancy Cashmeret, Drab-D'Ete, Codrington, Alpaca and Tweeds Sacks, Frock and Dress Coats.

Brown, Checked, and Grass Linen Sacks and Frocks.

Super black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.

Black Satin and Bombazine Vests; white Marseilles ditto; fancy Marseilles, Cashmere, and Silk ditto.

A variety of Linen and Cottonade Pants.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 16, 1850. 15tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

R. F. MURPHY.

Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

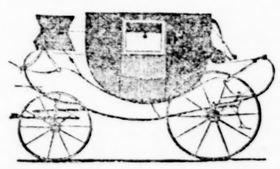
Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
900 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Berage; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro de Rinedos; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Turitans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and col'd Lace Capes; standing Collars and French worked Collars; Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; Artificial Flowers; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black and colored Silk embroidered; plain, embroidered and col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades, Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths' and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots, of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware; an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money. WM. S. LATTA.

April 16, 1850. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

(of the latest styles and patterns,)

Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.

W. & J. T. ANDRES.

Little's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C. }
April 8, 1850. } 14tf

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW,
Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.

7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

Look out for the Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.

CLOTHES THAT ARE CLOTHES.

THE undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to the Fashionable public, that they have received their Spring and Summer Report of New York and Philadelphia Fashions, and that they are enabled to make up Clothing unequalled in North Carolina. All who are in want of just the thing in the way of a suit of Clothes, are invited to call at Graham & Woodward's fashionable clothing establishment, where gentlemen's clothes of all kinds are made to order at short notice, and by the best workmen. You cannot buy ready-made clothes and have them to fit well. But buy good cloth and let us make it up. You will have just what you want, and no mistake. We warrant all work that we make up as to fit and workmanship.

Price cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.

GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end Hotel Building.

May 25, 1850. 21-3m

NEW BOOKS.

DECK and PORT, by Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N.; Tour of Duty in California, by J. W. Revere; Woman's Friendship, by the author of "Home Influence"; Lives of Mary and Martha Washington; Letters to a Sister, by Alcott; Diary of Lady Willoughby; Memoir, Letters and Poems of Bernard Barton; Scenes of the Civil War in Hungary; the Convict Ship; Kings of France, illustrated; the Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne; Theory and Practice of Hydropathy; Exploring Expeditions of Wilkes, D'Urville, Ross, and Lynch, 1 vol.; Rev. Dr. Mason's Letter to Bishop Ives; Museum of Literature; Irving's Mahomet, 2d vol.; Artillery and Infantry Tactics, by C. P. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; Leaves from the Note Book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor; Baron Munchausen; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.; Speeches of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, on the Slavery Question; McGuffey's Readers, 2d and 3d; Whately's Logic, &c.

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME.)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

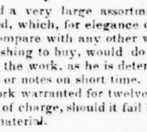
Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

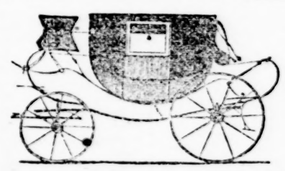
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their *Fall Stock of Goods,* as follows—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT and MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease,* for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application,* in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, regulate the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their skill and efforts failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Further: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated;* and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1848. To MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned;* the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured.* Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic aff